THE EFFECT OF CELERY EXTRACT (*Apiumgraveolens*) ON GASTRIC ULCER INDUCED BY INDOMETHACIN IN MICE (*Mus musculus*)

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to discover the effect of celery (*Apiumgraveolens*) extract on gastric ulcer induced by indomethacin 30 mg/kg orally in mice (*Mus musculus*). Twenty-five BALB/C mice were randomly divided into 5 groups. C(+) was positive control were pretreated with ranitidine 20 mg/kg BW for 5 days and continued with indomethacin administration on day 6, C(-) is negative control which were given 0.5% CMC Na for 5 days and continued with indomethacin administration on day 6. T(1), T(2), and T(3) are groups that were pretreated with celery extract in dose of 200 mg/kg BW, 400 mg/kg BW, and 800 mg/kg BW for 5 days and continued with indomethacin administration on day 6. The treatment was conducted for 7 days of adaptation and 6 days of total treatments. Gastric were collected and processed into histopathological preparation using Hematoxylin-Eosin staining. The result showed significant difference ($p<0.05$) between C(+) and C(-) group. Insignificant difference ($p>0.05$) found among C(+) and celery treatment groups. The dosage differences did not affect significantly ($p>0.05$) towards the severity of lesions. It can be concluded that celery extract can prevent gastric ulcer induced by indomethacin in mice.

Keywords: gastric ulcer, indomethacin, antioxidant